within the present infrastructure and resources.

WHO Figures of AIDS patients in India

1750. DR. MOHAN BABU:
SHRI IQBAL SINGH:
SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:
SHRI NARENDRA MOHAN:

Will be pleased to the PRIME MINISTER state:

(a) whether World Bank and other international agencies, have warned that India might soon become home to largest number of AIDS patients in world and sought to have an "Emergency Action Plan" before it assumes epidemic proportions;

(b) whether WHO has given exaggerated figures of three to five million of HIV/AIDS cases in India;

(c) if so, what are the correct figures. State-wise;

(d) the steps proposed to control AIDS;

(e) whether Government propose an advertising campaign, stressing preventive methods against this disease; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) No, Sir. The UN-AIDS is only publishing a Fact sheet from time to time providing information on global estimates of HIV/AIDS problem as well as continent wise magnitude of the problem.

(b) The WHO figures are broad estimates and are not based on statistical sampling.

(c) The Government of India had constituted an expert group on HIV estimates under the Chairmanship of Dr. S.P. Tripathy, ex-Director General, Indian Council of Medical Research to examine and submit recommendations. The reported figures for HIV positives/ AIDS Statewise is enclosed as statement I and statement II. *[See* below)

(d) In order to prevent and control the spread of HIV/AIDS in India, a comprehensive programme is currently under implementation as a centrally sponsored scheme throughout the country. The strategies of the programme consist of:

(i) Strengthening of programme management capabilities at Central and State level;

(ii) Creation of awareness amongst High risk behaviour group and general public about HIV/AIDS;

(iii) Control of Sexually Transmitted Diseases;

(iv) Ensure Blood Safety and rational use of blood; (v) Strengthen the surveillance, and (vi) Diagnosis of Clinical management of HIV/AIDS cases.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. The Government has launched a multi media campaign through the media units of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to create awareness for the prevention of HIV/ AIDS.

In addition, a private advertising agency has been contracted to prepare publicity material which is being used in the print and the electronic media.

Statement-I

SERO-SURVEILLANCE FOR HIV INFECTION

Period of report upto: 30th June, 1997 (provisional)

S.No.	Name	Screened	Positive	Sero positivity rate (Per Thousand
1.	Andhra Pradesh	73273	693	9,46
2.	Assam	12716	169	13.29
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	485	0	0.00
4.	Andaman & Nicobar Island (U.T.)	10588	89	8.41
5.	Bihar	8790	24	2.73
6.	Chandigarh (U.T.)	55104	184	3.34
7.	Punjab	14SS	65	43.68
8.	Delhi	314213	1244	3.96
9.	Daman & Diu (U.T.)	250	8	32.00
10.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli (U.T.)	160	1	6.25
11.	Goa	61689	1215	19.7C
12.	Gujarat	374078	607	1.62
13.	Haryana	135952	244	1,79
14.	Himachal Pradesh	13851	92	6.64
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	8981	40	4,45
16.	Karnataka	372602	3134	8.41
17.	Kerala	44547	215	4.83
18.	Lakshadeep (U.T.)	755	7	9.27
19.	Madhya Pradesh	93062	390	4.19
20.	Maharashtra	370897	37841	102.03
21.	Manipur	28128	4807	170.90
22.	Mizoram	24838	83	3,34
23.	Meghalaya	14070	57	4.05
24.	Nagaland	7011	389	55.48
25.	Orissa	81573	201	2.46
26.	Pondicherry (U.T.)	76370	2406	31,50
27.	Rajasthan	21014	234	11.14
28.	Sikkim	187	3	16,04
29.	Tamil Nadu	687934	9660	14.04
30.	Tripura	4234	*2*	0.47
31.	Uttar Pradesh	75545	529	7.00
32.	West Bengal	157083	567	3.61
	TOTAL:	3131470	65200	20.82

Statcmcnt-II

NATIONAL AIDS CONTROL PROGRAMME, INDIA AIDS CASES IN INDIA (Reported to NACO) (As on 30th June. 1097)

S.No.	State/Union Territory	Aids Cases
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27
2.	Assam	10
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
4.	Andaman & Nicobar Island	0
5.	Bihar	*2*
6.	Chandigarh (U.T.)	
7.	Punjab	100
8.	Delhi	125
9.	Daman & Diu (U.T.)	1
10.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli (U.T.)	0
11.	Goa	12
12.	Gujarat	133
13.	Haryana	1
14.	Himachal Pradesh	9
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	2
16.	Karnataka	92
17.	Kerala	105
18.	Lalcshadeep (U.T.)	0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	119
20.	Maharashtra	2346
21.	Manipur	276
22.	Mizoram	5
23.	Meghalaya	7
24.	Nagaland	4
25.	Orissa	2
26.	Pondicherry (U.T.)	128
27.	Rajasthan	54
28.	Sikkim	1
29.	Tamil Nadu	995
30.	Tripura	0
31.	Uttar Pradesh	112
32.	West Bengal	57
	TOTAL:	4725